

MAINE FARMER

AND JOURNAL OF THE USEFUL ARTS.

BY WILLIAM NOYES & CO.]

"OUR HOME, OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR BROTHER MAN."

[E. HOLMES, EDITOR.]

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ON SOME OF THE MEANS OF ELEVATING THE CHARACTER OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

A Lecture delivered at the Close of the Winter Course, 1833-34, of the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia. By J. K. MITCHELL, M. D., Prof. of Chem. Applied to the Arts. Frank. Inst.

It is not usually in good taste, to come before a class with an apology for an imperfect state of preparation. Circumstances will justify me in so doing, in the present instance, as I now appear before you, not of my own accord, but in compliance with a request made only a few days ago. Sufficient time has not been given, even if it were all at my disposal, to compose a dissertation worthy of the occasion, much less could it be done in a few hours of release from the calls of a reckless profession. Such as it is, however, I present it to you, with the confidence warranted by your invariable kindness to your teachers, that it will not be subjected to the rigorous rules of criticism, but that, even without any explanatory excuse, you would make all necessary allowances for defects, and dwell rather upon the goodness of the intention than upon the imperfections of the execution.

The subject which appears most suited to an occasion like the present, is the mechanic character—the causes of its actual and former condition—and the means of elevating it, so as to place the operative arts on the same platform with professional pursuits. If, in executing this task, I should probe harshly the wounds which I am preparing to heal, I trust that the love of truth, and the desire of improvement, hitherto so strongly displayed by this class, will not desert it, at the very time when a full share of both will be necessary to the process of restoration. That I have a very sincere desire to improve and exalt the condition of the working classes, cannot now, I should suppose, be doubted by any of you. I have labored long enough, too, among the dust and smoke of a laboratory to feel myself entitled to the appellation of a workman; and while so engaged, have not been able to perceive any necessary connection between manual labor and degradation; any essential disjunction of the work of the hands from that of the head; any law of nature which should make impossible, or even difficult, an alliance of good manners, high morals, and elegant

accomplishments, with the active duties of the mechanic. On the other hand, I constantly perceive the immense value of all these things to the workman. He cannot bring superfluous talent to his work, however simple habit may make it appear; he cannot have too much of that patience and self-denial which are found most highly cultivated in the most polished circles; and in his dealings with his customers on the one hand, and his workmen or fellow-laborers on the other, he will unquestionably find educated politeness, and habitual self-possession, the means of wealth and the sources of affection and obedience. There is no one good quality of the gentleman which can sit ill on the mechanic, however poor he may be; this is abundantly manifested in Philadelphia, where many of the productive classes are found possessed of every gentleman-like accomplishment, and enriched and exalted by them in a way which ought to convince every one of their great importance, even in the promotion of the objects of business and the accumulation of fortune.

In all simple and in artificial communities, persons skilled in any kind of workmanship were held in high estimation. Even among the celestials, the amusing mythology of the Greeks had placed a working divinity; and Vulcan, though soiled by his profession, and devoted to labor, was not the less a god on that account. Aaron, although the brother of the first of the prophets, seems, in the construction of the golden calf, and of the serpents, to have applied a remarkable degree of mechanical skill. The highly educated, eloquent, logical St. Paul, was trained to the business of a tent maker; and the *Saviour of the World*, who had been apparently carefully educated in the learning of the times, handled the axe and the saw. These, with examples nearer our own time, presented by Franklin, Fulton, Rittenhouse, and many others, show that, in the employment of the hands, there is no natural degradation, and that, whatever may be the artificial prejudices now prevalent on this subject, manual professions may be followed consistently with the possession of every literary qualification; and that the business duties of the mechanic are not to exempt him from the contribution of his share to the literary repute and worth of his country.

That this is not a common opinion is unfortunately true; that it is an unwarrantable opinion is unquestionably false. To show this in the stronger light, let us consider the causes of the present condition of the working classes, and we shall then be better able to indicate the remedies.

During the existence of the feudal system, the working classes were either the

slaves or the essential dependents of the owners of the soil. Their vassalage necessarily degraded them. Laboring exclusively for the pleasure or interest of others they looked upon employment as a task, the conclusion of which was alone agreeable, and which could not excite curiosity or bestow satisfaction. In any event, the reward of the toil, if it happened to pass into the hands of the artisan, was insecure, because laws were then made chiefly for the protection and convenience of those who enacted them; and they were seldom, if ever, men who could not boast of a long line of ennobled ancestry. A sense of constant dependence—a ceaseless feeling of insecurity—create servile habits, low cunning, and habitual deference towards the sources of power and protection.

Under the most favorable circumstances, the artisan became the resident of some town or city, which had procured from royal bounty or interest, or policy, certain immunities. But even there the tenor of the times scarcely incident to his occupation. Either the town was subject to the overshadowing power of some neighboring baron, to whom it paid fealty for the sake of peace and protection; or it was under the control of petty tyrants, the offspring of corporation acts or customs, who lorded it over their fellows with that arrogance and cruelty which we so often see exercised by those who have but recently acquired power and consequence.

Incapable of securing either wealth or station, it was scarcely to be expected that the working classes of that age would covet, or obtain, the advantages of mental cultivation; or that the education of themselves or their children would become an object of much importance. Even if desirable, education, as we now understand the term, was inaccessible to almost all of them. Learning, contradistinguished from science, was the fashion of the age; and, confined chiefly to the monasteries, it was hardly attainable, even by the nobility. But, such as it was, the learning of that period could have been of little use to the artisan in the pursuit or improvement of his profession. Inductive philosophy, the creature of the genius of Bacon, and the great light of the arts in our time, had not yet been born; and science might have sought in vain, amidst the false lustre of the school of subtleties, for one single ray of true practical knowledge. All the influences, therefore, of the times were adverse to the mechanic. There existed no consequence but that of the noble, or the monk; no security but that of hereditary power; no accumulation, but that by the king or the baron; no education, but that which, inaccessible to the artisan, could not, if attainable, have elevated his intelli-

gence, or illuminated his pursuits. It is not, therefore, so much a matter of surprise, that he sunk into ignorance and degradation, as that, in spite of such sinister influence, he should have been able to sustain so much respectability, and to contribute so much to the advancement of the manual arts.

A pursuit essentially dependent, affording no security for its gains, and unadorned with the lustre of education, is never adopted by any but such as are driven to it by necessity, or inured to it by habit. It is therefore followed, usually, by low and vulgar minds, and is consequently in danger of becoming still more degraded in their hands. It was so with the mechanic arts, and their cultivators, down to that period when a great variety of causes, political, moral, and religious, began to react on the monopolists of privilege and power, and brought the people into the possession of a share of both. Among the most influential of these causes was the growth of great towns. As a community becomes more extensive, individuals lose their prominence, and the public is more conspicuous. Units are merged in aggregates; and as the mechanic was lost from sight in the vast mass of human beings, he was left to the less fettered pursuit of his business and his happiness. He was more at ease, and, of course, more industrious. He was surer of his gains, and consequently more eager to embrace all the means of acquisition. He felt that education could be made a source of distinction, and, as it was now attainable, he sought it both for pleasure and profit. A common cause, a general interest, often brought him, for the sake of gain, or the repulsion of invasion, civil and military, into concurrent action with the merchant, the lawyer, and the physician; men who had long before him broken through the barriers of exclusive privilege, and asserted their claims to a share of education and refinement. Such association could not fail farther to increase the nominal, as well as real, importance of the mechanic, and to add to his social value, as well as his intellectual culture.

Yet even under the most favorable position assumable in Europe, even now, the mechanic is exposed to the deteriorating agency of many artificial arrangements. Subjected to a long apprenticeship, he must begin his course of manual labor at least as early as thirteen, and is of course debarred from acquiring that kind of education which is to him of the most vital importance—a philosophical education. That is not attainable at so early an age. A very great many of the towns of the civilized part of the old world are incorporated so as to exclude, from the exercise of an art, those who have not inherited, or bought its "freedom" even though regularly indentured, and legally authorised to practice it elsewhere. Besides, the artificial distinctions in the society of these countries are perpetuated as well by law as by custom, and a tradesman there is scarcely yet tolerated in using the dress and the habits of what they call the better classes.

These numerous artificial causes have

had the effect of creating a degraded estimate of the value of the mechanical professions, which has travelled across the Atlantic to us, and like many other of the feudal and aristocratic falsities of Europe, has been unfortunately ingrafted into the very substance of society in this country. It is for this reason that some callings are esteemed more genteel than others, which are as intrinsically noble and useful. You well know that the profession of the lawyer or the doctor, though properly speaking unproductive, is esteemed more honorable than that of the mason, the carpenter, or the blacksmith, which is continually promoting the wealth and the power of society.

Thus far, then, the mechanics are not censurable for holding, in the scale of society, a station inferior to that to which, by their wealth, numbers, political consequence, and public usefulness, they should be entitled. But is not in accordance with the good sense, good feeling, and love of justice, so conspicuous in the American character, to continue the pressure of the odium of a caste, unless the people upon whom it weighs, by neglecting the means of escape from it themselves, become voluntary sufferers, & rivet the fetters thrown around them by ancient usage and imported prejudice. If, then, the American mechanic is not yet, however truly estimable, rated as he ought to be, the cause will be found, most probably, in his own hands.

To be continued.

THE FARMER.

WINTHROP, FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 19, 1834.

CANADA THISTLES.

We would again call the attention of farmers to this subject. An object so troublesome in its nature, and so easily kept down by the scythe, surely ought to be entirely subdued in time, and would be, did every one do his duty. But as proof that this has not been done, look at borders of our highways in many parts of the State. Every thistle head is now bursting open and scattering myriads and myriads of seeds on the wings of every breeze. These seeds catch about stone heaps and log heaps, and about brush, and plant trouble for future years. Now had they been cut down just before blossoming, and thrown over to the hogs, instead of propagating more and more of them and deforming the beauty of the country, and telling a tale of slovenishness which every farmer ought to blush at—they would have been converted into excellent manure and ready to become an enriching instead of an impoverishing article and a nuisance. There is an old proverb, that manure & muck it money to the farmer. No farmer will deny this, and yet how stupid must he be who will neglect to fill his pockets when his mind is a *thistle bed* and his mint a *pig-stye*.

CATTLE SHOW AND FAIR. The Kennebec Cattle Show and Fair was held in this village on the 17th and 18th. The weather was

warm and the Show well attended. Parties next week.

Frost. There was a slight frost on the night of the 13th ult. which did some damage in low lands—since then the weather had been oppressively warm.

GREAT BOOK AUCTION.

COLMAN, HOLDEN, LILLY, WAIT & Co. have advertised the sale of their stock of Books at Portland by auction, on the 29th of this month. This will afford a rare chance for all who are desirous of providing themselves with a private library, as also schools, academies, and Lyceums, especially as their stock embraces a great variety of works in all the departments of knowledge. The public are much indebted to these enterprising publishers, and we hope that the sale of the establishment will result in the mutual benefit of both venders and purchasers.

WATERVILLE COLLEGE.

The Trustees of this institution at their last meeting authorised a new arrangement of studies, which we think will meet the approbation of all classes of our citizens. This is the adopting of what is called a *partial course* of studies, by which is meant that any person desirous of attending to any particular study or science, may enter there at the time the regular classes are attending to the same study, and go on with them. The only qualification necessary will be such as will enable him to commence with the class. For instance, a young man is desirous of attending to mathematics, and nothing else; he must be sufficiently advanced to pass examination in the same preliminary studies which the others have. He may then enter and continue with the class as long as he pleases. Or, if he wishes to attend to some of the languages only, he can enter with the class studying that particular language and continue with them so long as is necessary. In addition to this the extensive workshops connected with the college afford a chance for those disposed to labor a part of their time, to defray a part of their necessary expenses according to their industry and ability.* Thus this college can no longer be considered an exclusive institution—granting its benefits to a few only who intend to become professional men, but the young farmer or mechanic, he who is designed for mercantile pursuits, or any other, may enter and pursue the course he most desires, and leave when that is finished, bearing with him the knowledge that he has gained and the testimonials of his instructors according to his merits.

* We understand that the scarcity of lumber this season will render it impossible to give so many a chance in the shop as they otherwise would.

For the Maine Farmer.

WHEAT ON CLOVER SOD.

MR. HOLMES: I am induced to lay before the public my actual experience in raising wheat on clover turned in, not because there was the greatest yield, but to encourage others to do likewise, and if possible, render Maine independent for that necessary of life, BREAD. About the 10th of November last, I paced off what I supposed to be about one acre of land that had been mowed two years, which had been seeded to herdsgrass and clover, principally clover, and had yielded a good crop of that kind of hay the two previous years, say about two tons each year. The soil may be called a sandy loam inclining to clay. In the

spring, at the usual time, it was sowed to wheat, partly Malaga and partly what is called lake wheat—when ripe it was gathered, and there were two loads of nearly equal size, one of which I have thrashed, which gave about 13 bushels, the other was 12, there was 25 bushels,—this induced me to have the land measured, and I found it lacked (taking out for stumps, &c.) 20 rods of an acre, adding for the 20 rods at the same rate, three bushels and a half, and we have 28 1-2 bushels to the acre. I put on after the land was rolled down, one and a half bushels of plaster, and no other manure was used. It is well seeded to clover and promises a good crop for two years to come, and then as good wheat as this year. I think I could have ploughed it for

Seed and sowing	\$2,50
Harrowing in and rolling	3,00
Harvesting	1,00
	2,50
	9,00
28 bushels of wheat at \$1,25	35,63
Expense	9,00
	\$26,63

It will be seen that I have not charged the thrashing nor have I included the straw as fodder or manure. It will also be perceived that I have not charged the plaster, as I expect much more benefit than it was worth to the succeeding crops of clover.

ELIJAH WOOD.

Winthrop, Sept. 15, 1834.

From the Gardener's Magazine.

Experiments made by M. Toussaint, Nurseryman at Berlin, to ascertain what Influence different Soils and Manures have on Annual Plants.

M. Toussaint says a satisfactory result of this object could only be expected after experiments conducted through several years; but, as one summer (the given time to answer this prize question) is too short to answer this question with certainty, he considers the following results only a proof that it would be worth while to carry these experiments to a greater extent. For his observations he chose melon plants (Barbaresken, a sort of cantaloupe,) a variety which, by its size and abundance of juice, is most fitting to show minutely what influence different soils and manures have upon it; which, however, could only be correctly ascertained in the course of time, as it must be considered that the seeds were taken from fruit produced in a different soil from that in which the experiment was made. The seeds were chosen as much as possible of equal weight and size. Fresh dung from pigs, cows, and horses, and loam, and decayed wood, were the ingredients with which the experiments were carried on. These were mixed with leaf mould in the following proportions: firstly, one third of leaf mould, and two thirds of one of those manures; secondly, one third of one of the above manures, and two thirds of leaf mould, which gave ten different mixtures, in which the seed were sown. The temperature was also ascertained by a thermometer fixed in the middle of each frame. Two fresh and two old seeds were sown at an equal depth in each light, from which two plants were afterwards removed into another frame, filled with common garden soil only. The progress and result of this experiment is minutely shown in a table, and here it is only necessary to mention that twenty plants from old seeds produced 8 fruits more than twenty from fresh seeds, and that the fruits of those plants which had not been transplanted weighed, on an average, 2 lbs. 2 oz.; while those from plants which were transplanted weighed 2 lbs. 8 oz. on an average. Finally, M. Toussaint wishes that such

experiments may be carried on by others, and a garden appropriated to this purpose, to ascertain the best and most durable soil and manure for those plants.

The result of this experiment, respecting the flavor, was, that the best-flavored fruit were produced in the mixture of two thirds leaf mould and one third horse dung; the fruits produced in the other mixtures were less delicate, altho' superior in flavor to others produced in the common garden soil. The least-flavored, which were sweet, but mealy, were those produced in the mixture of two thirds cow dung and one third turf.

CULTURE OF RAPE SEED FOR OIL.—Colchicum or rape seed is of the greatest importance, and produces an oil which is, and has long been, much wanted for manufacturing purposes. This seed is grown abundantly in all parts of Europe, and the oil made from it is extensively used in the process of manufacturing cloth: it is, I believe, the cheapest oil they have, and takes the place of common kinds of olive oil, which the manufacturers of this country are obliged to use at a great cost. This is a matter of great importance, when it is known that to every 100 pounds of wool carded there is consumed from two to three gallons of oil. The rape seed oil is so cheap and abundant in Germany, that it is much used in adulterating linseed oil; hence the bad quality of some of the German paint oils, as the rape seed oil does not possess the drying qualities of that from flax seed, and is therefore unfit for the purposes of painting, &c.

Having been for a long time engaged in the manufacture of flax seed oil, and having made various experiments on other seeds, I have, of course, had some experience on the subject. In relation to rape seed, I had an excellent opportunity of making full and satisfactory experiments. In the year 1822 or '23, an English gentleman who was familiar with the culture of rape seed, and who had a farm somewhere in the neighborhood of Salem, N. J. brought to my establishment about forty bushels of rape seed, which he had produced upon his farm. The account he gives of its culture was this. Two acres were sown with this seed (broad cast) in the month of August; it sprouted, and was growing very handsomely, but late in the fall the cattle broke into it, and, as he thought, completely destroyed it. He abandoned the experiment, and suffered his cattle to roam in it all winter; but in the spring, observing it sprout again, he put up the fence, and as he expressed himself, "let it take its chance." The two acres, with this, as he considered it, unfair experiment, produced him about forty-four bushels of seed, for which I offered him \$4 per bushel, which he refused to take. I expressed it for him; and although my apparatus was not by any means perfectly adapted to the purpose, the manufacture differing in some respects, not necessary to state, from flax seed oil, I produced three and a half gallons of oil per bushel. The cake, that is, the pulp, after the oil is expressed from it, he valued highly for fattening cattle, and refused to take 75 cents per bushel for it; the oil he sold to a woolen manufacturer for \$1,30 per gallon, thus including the cake, realizing \$5,30 per bushel, out of which he paid the expense of manufacturing. It is, I am told, considered in England a profitable crop, although the price is not much, if at all, above \$2 per bushel.—The gentleman was in high spirits as to the result, and told me he intended to go into the culture of it more extensively; but, from what cause I do not know, I have never seen him or heard from him since—whether he failed in his

experiments, died, or returned to England, I do not know. I have not, however, the least doubt that our soil and climate are well adapted to the culture of this seed; it is of the same family with the cabbage, which every one knows grows luxuriantly here. We have, besides, such a variety of soils and climates in our country, that if it will not succeed in one district, it certainly will in some other.

Journal Franklin Institute.

From the New York Farmer.

CULTIVATION OF PEACH TREES.

Peach trees may be preserved, by good management, twenty, and probably forty or fifty years. They are destroyed from north latitude forty to thirty-six degrees, by a worm which feeds on the inner bark of the tree, at its root. This worm is said to be the offspring of a fly of the wasp kind, which deposits its eggs in the bark of the root of the tree while it is young and tender. The remedy consists in searching for the opening in the bark at the root, and taking them out. If this operation is repeated three or four springs, the worm never after can make a lodgement there. The bark of the tree by this time becomes so hard, that the fly cannot make the puncture, in order to deposit the egg, or if deposited it perishes. After the worm is cut out in the spring, draw the earth up around the body six or eight inches above the other ground.

Of all the fruit tree produced in this climate, none bears pruning so freely as the peach; indeed, it should be treated very much as the vine is. All those branches which have borne fruit should be cut out, if there is young wood to supply their places. Proof—take a limb which has borne two or three crops of fruit, and notice its produce; take another on the same tree, which has never borne at all, and the fruit of this last will be twice the size of the former, fairer, and less liable to rot. In pruning, the branches should be taken or cut out of the middle of the tree: thus giving more air and sun to the fruit on the other limbs.

The peach tree produces best fruit when the ground is not stirred about it while the fruit is on. When it has no fruit, it should be cultivated as carefully as a cabbage or any other plant.

The above comprises the most important points in the rearing of peach trees, and good fruit; if attended to, I have never known them to fail,—and my experience has not been very limited.

I repeat what may, perhaps, be doubted, that the peach tree, if the worm is kept out of the root, will live, at least twenty years; and that this may certainly be done by attacking them the first year of its growth, and continuing to extract them for three or four years in succession, not forgetting to draw the earth up as directed. Straw, chips, or trash of any kind, serve the purpose just as well.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.

R. H. B.

Washington City, Nov. 26, 1833.

On Tuesday night, the Retort House, or oil of vitrol manufactory, belonging to the Chemical Manufacturing Company, in New York, was entirely destroyed by fire, with all its contents.

For the Maine Farmer.

CANADA THISTLES.

MR. HOLMES—Perhaps many of the readers of the *Farmer* can well remember the story of "don't meddle with that gun, Billy," in Webster's third part. This came to my recollection on reading the remarks of "A Revolution-er," &c. in the 26th No. of the *Farmer*. Now Mr Editor, I do not pretend to say the plan adopted by the correspondent of the *N. York Cultivator*, will destroy a single thistle—for this I know nothing about. But to my weak understanding, the facts related by your correspondent do not touch the vital principle of their mode of destroying thistles. I firmly believe there is no plant, weed, or tree that grows on the face of our earth, that can long retain the vital principle of vegetable life without a tap, provided the roots are placed in the situation that will cause them to vegetate rapidly. I do not doubt that thistles and many other plants and weeds, covered deep in the earth, might retain this principle for years, but not Sir, within two or three inches of the surface of the earth, exposed to the burning heat of July and August. That our usual course of cultivation increases them, I know by sad experience. But let us look at it. The land is ploughed in the spring, and the thistle roots cut to pieces, and most of them turned bottom up; but still remaining with the earth closely about them. But as the weather is not very hot, nor the soil exposed to the extremes of wet and dry, they vegetate readily and "go ahead" again. Next the hoe is applied, say three times, and then the farmer leaves them for the rest of the season. But your correspondent, with a long name, states a strange case. He had a thistle patch in the corner of his garden—the thistle roots were taken out with a fork and destroyed as low as the fork and plough reached. Now what does this prove as well as what immediately follows. Why, it proves this—that a thistle root broke off some 6, 8 or 10 inches under ground, the bottom remaining firm and undisturbed in the earth, will vegetate again.

Now, Mr Editor, every sailor, shipwright, &c. can tell us a ship always rots fastest between wind and water—any farmer can tell us his carts and ploughs will not last long exposed to the most powerful influence of the weather. I have heard of people that took their cider mill screws and buried them deep in the ground to keep them sound during the season they were not in use. And I have myself helped dig out roots of pine trees, perfectly sound, where the memory of man could not recollect how long the trees had been gone.—Well, the reader will now say, what has this to do with killing thistles? I answer, I consider the influence of the sun, wind and rain as having a similar effect on living vegetables; that is, it is the most powerful at or near the surface of the ground. Cut a thistle off with a scythe near the surface of the ground when the stalk is hollow, it fills with water, and a fermentation takes place, and a disease commences which kills the whole root. I noticed some two or three years since, in sowing a piece of land to wheat, which was much infested with thistles, some circumstances which led me to conclude similar effects might be produced by harrowing and ploughing. The thistle roots appeared very thick. I thought possibly by harrowing over the ground a number of times the thistles might be kept back so as not to injure the grain much; and I thought there was quite a perceptible difference in the vigor of the first growth of the thistles, where the ground was repeatedly harrowed and where it was not. A great many thistle roots were har-

rowed out, so that they did not vegetate at all, and those that did, appeared for a time very slender. I had no doubt at the time, if the land had not been sown with wheat, and the plough and harrow kept going, they would soon have been nearly all killed. But one thing ought to be recollected—that we entirely neglect our thistles with the hoe at the best time for killing them. In July and August the effect of ploughing and harrowing would probably be much greater, and the same of hoeing. It is true, the time then cannot well be spared. I will then propose a substitute.

Let a very light but wide harrow be made for this purpose. In clear land from rocks and stumps this, I should think, might be from 8 to 12 feet wide. The teeth should be very short and sharp, and set very thick together. This might be managed by one boy of twelve years of age, who might do all with a team which need be done during the most busy season of the year. If once a week would not answer, let it be done twice, for 5 or 6 acres would be but a short job with such a harrow and a brisk team. One objection which has been brought against the New York scheme is, the loss of one crop. But I am not certain this need be the case. If a crop of clover should be taken off the first of July, and the land immediately ploughed, and the time after effectually employed, I have not much doubt the business might be performed to good purpose. And besides all this, it might be some advantage to the land.

Another objection has been urged—the expense—which, by one of your correspondents, is made to amount to 58 dollars per acre, the season. Now Sir, I will undertake, after the ground is well ploughed and rolled, and then harrowed once more lengthwise of the furrows with a heavy harrow, to keep down thistles, grass and weeds of every description, effectually, provided the land be merely free from rocks and stumps, and I could have 50 acres together, for the moderate sum of fifty cents per week for an acre. J. H. J.
Peru, August, 1834.

For the Maine Farmer.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.

MR. HOLMES—I have been pleased, and I believe instructed, by several communications in the *Farmer* on these (to the farmers) interesting subjects. That a scientific knowledge of them is exceedingly useful to the practical husbandman I have not the least doubt, and feel a deep regret at the very imperfect attainment I have made in them. However, it is but little use to repine. "I have done what I could."

My object then, it will be readily perceived, is not so much to instruct others, as to excite their curiosity, and thus stir up some abler pen to write on these subjects. If the opinions of Geologists be correct, that the soil is formed by the decomposition of rocks, and potashes of the qualities which are found in the different kinds, an acquaintance with this subject must be profitable as well as interesting. In times past I have looked at those shapeless masses which abound in this vicinity with but little interest, except it be a feeling of regret at the serious obstacles they presented to the pursuit of agriculture. But some reflections on this subject has given an impulse to curiosity and produced an anxious wish to look more fully into it. The Geology of this section of the country I am confident, will be some time or other a matter of intense interest to the ardent explorer of Nature. Here may be found in a small circle as many different kinds of rocks as perhaps on any one spot on the globe, of the

same extent. I have seen in this town almost every kind of rock of which I have read, so far as I understand them. The masses in the immediate neighborhood seem to be composed of an almost undefinable mixture of every thing which composes the substance of rocks. I have seen in a remote part of the town, pieces of rocks, if I may so call them, composed of small pencils of a somewhat chrysaline appearance. Each pencil having such exact angles as to touch its fellows as completely as though formed by the most curious artist, and laid together in the most regular manner. In the same neighborhood are huge masses of granite which will split as fair as any I ever saw. These are, perhaps, about three miles from the Androscoggin river. Who knows but what at some future day these may furnish an article of export, to glide down to the ocean on the waters of a Canal?

While the late Governor Lincoln was engaged in the practice of Law in Paris, I stepped into his office a few minutes on business. Though an entire stranger to me, he appeared to be perfectly acquainted; and after finding out where I lived, began to enquire about the country—the progress of the settlement, and the advancement in the comforts of life in that region. Among other topics the progress of a canal up the Androscoggin was introduced. He remarked, if we had an extensive quarry of limestone, or something similar, to furnish a steady and never failing source of business, it would be a great object, and might be a great inducement, in connection with the ordinary exports of the country, for such an undertaking. I intended to have made some remarks on Mineralogy, but I find my limits will not permit it. I may hereafter. J. H. J.
Peru, August 30, 1834.

From the Baltimore Farmer.

AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY. No. 1.

It is scarcely possible to enter upon any agricultural investigation of the properties and value of vegetables, or of any plan for the amelioration of the soils, without finding it more or less connected with the elucidation of Chemistry.

When lands are rendered sterile from any defect in the natural constitution of the soil, the evil is to be detected only by chemical analysis; and when a system of amelioration is attempted, the responses of the retort should dictate the measures of the agriculturist. Some lands of good apparent texture, are yet sterile in an eminent degree, when common observation and common practice afford no means of determining the cause of sterility, or of removing its effect. In such cases, the land must contain some principle which is poisonous to vegetables; and the application of chemical tests may readily point out the evil, and perhaps destroy its effects.

If the salts of iron should be found to abound, they may be destroyed by lime,—if an excess of siliceous sand be present, the remedies are clay and calcareous matter,—if a deficiency of calcareous matter exist, the remedy is obvious, lime should be applied,—if there exist a superabundance of vegetable matter, paring burning and quicklime will remedy the evil,—if a deficiency of vegetable matter be the cause of sterility, manure must supply the defect,—if lands lie low and flat, they will require a soil less tenacious of moisture, and will require to be rendered more friable by the application of burnt clay, sand, &c. and to be sufficiently drained,—if, on the contrary, lands are situated on a declivity, they will require the constituent principles to be more tenacious of moisture. In all these cases to find the proper

remedy by observation on crops, would require a long course of tedious and expensive experiment, which would at last be but uncertain and deceptive; but which may be readily determined, with precision and certainty, by chemical analysis.

It is our intention to occupy a part of our future columns with a course of observations on this sublime science, as applied to agriculture; and to give a description of the principal agents concerned in the production of vegetables, viz: the three principal earths, which are necessary in their due proportion, to constitute a fertile and productive soil; with their numerous combinations, and the proportions of each which are favorable to the production of particular vegetables:—These are clay, or alumina; silica, or sand; and calix, or lime. The principal constituents of all vegetables are Oxygen, Hydrogen, and Carbon, united with more or less of the abovementioned earths, some of which enter in small proportions into the composition of most vegetables. This is an important branch of the agricultural science, and if by our feeble efforts we can enlist more able experimenters into this wide and almost untrodden region of investigation, our end will be attained.

OF THE DIFFERENT SPECIES OF MINERAL MANURES.

Alkaline earths, or alkalis and their combinations, which are found unmixed with the remains of any organized beings, are the only substances which can with propriety be called fossil manures. The only alkaline earths which have hitherto been applied in this way, are lime and magnesia; though potassa and soda, the two fixed alkalis, are both used to a limited extent in certain of their chemical compounds.

The most common form in which lime is found, on the surface of the earth, is in a state of combination with carbonic acid or fixed air. If a piece of limestone or chalk be thrown into a fluid acid, there will be an effervescence. This is owing to the escape of the carbonic acid gas. The lime becomes dissolved in the liquor. When limestone is strongly heated, the carbonic acid gas is expelled, and then nothing remains but the pure alkaline earth; in this case there is a loss of weight; and if the fire has been very high, it approaches to one half the weight of the stone; but in common cases, limestones, if well dried before burning, do not lose much more than 35 or 40 per cent, or from seven to eight parts out of twenty.

When burnt lime is exposed to the atmosphere, in a certain time it becomes mild, and is the same substance as that precipitated from lime water; it is combined with carbonic acid gas. Quick-lime, when first made, is caustic and burning to the tongue, renders vegetable blues green, and is soluble, [i. e. dissolves,] in water; but when combined with carbonic acid, it loses all these properties, its solubility, and its taste; it regains its power of effervescing, and becomes the same chemical substance as chalk or limestone. Very few limestones or chalks consists entirely of lime and carbonic acid. The statuary marbles, or certain of the rhomboidal spars, are almost the only pure species; and the different properties of limestones, both as manures and cements, depend upon the nature of the in-

gredient mixed with the limestone; for the true calcareous element, the carbonate of lime, is uniformly the same in nature, in properties, and effects, and consists of one proportion of carbonic acid, 41.4 and one of lime, 55. When a limestone does not copiously effervesce in acids, and is sufficiently hard to scratch glass, it contains silicious, [sandy,] and probably aluminous, [clayey,] earths. When it is deep brown or red, or strongly colored of any of the shades of brown or yellow, it contains oxide of iron. When it is not sufficiently hard to scratch glass, but effervesces slowly, and makes the acid in which it effervesces milky, it contains magnesia. And when it is black, and emits a foetid smell if rubbed, it contains coaly or bituminous matter. Before any opinion can be formed of the manner in which the different ingredients in limestones modify their properties, it will be necessary to consider the operation of pure lime as a manure.

Quick-lime, in its pure state, whether in powder or dissolved in water, is injurious to plants. In several instances grass has been killed by watering it with lime water. But lime, in its state of combination with carbonic acid, is a useful ingredient in soils. Calcareous earth is found in the ashes of the greater number of plants; and exposed to the air, lime cannot long continue caustic, for the reason that were just now assigned, but soon becomes united to carbonic acid. When newly burnt lime is exposed to air, it soon falls into powder; in this case it is called slaked lime; and the same effect is immediately produced by throwing water upon it, when it heats violently, and the water disappears. Slaked lime is merely a combination of lime, with about one third its weight of water; i. e. fifty-five parts of lime absorb seventeen parts of water, and is called by chemists *hydrate of lime*; and when hydrate of lime becomes carbonate of lime by long exposure to air, the water is expelled, and the carbonic acid gas takes its place. When lime, whether freshly burnt or slaked, is mixed with any moist, fibrous, vegetable matter, there is a strong action between the lime and the vegetable matter, and they form a kind of compost together, of which a part is usually soluble in water. By this sort of operation, lime renders matter which was before comparatively inert, nutritive; and as charcoal and oxygen abound in all vegetable matters, it becomes at the same time converted into carbonate of lime.

Mild lime, powdered lime-stone, marls or chalks, have no action of this kind upon vegetable matter; they prevent the too rapid decomposition of substances already dissolved, but they have no tendency to form soluble matters. From these circumstances, the operations of quicklime, and marl, or chalk, depends upon principles altogether different. Quick-lime in being applied to land, tends to bring any hard vegetable matter that it contains into a state of more rapid decomposition and solution, so as to render it a proper food for plants. Chalk, and marl, or carbonate of lime, will only improve the texture of

the soil, or its relation to absorption; it acts merely as one of its earthy ingredients. Chalk has been recommended as a substance calculated to correct the sourness of land. It would surely have been a wise practice to have previously ascertained the certainty of this existence of acid, and to have determined its nature in order that it might be effectually removed. The fact really is, that no soil was ever yet found to contain any notable quantity of uncombined acid. The acetic and carbonic acids are the only two that are likely to be generated by any spontaneous decomposition of animal or vegetable bodies, and neither of these have any fixity when exposed to the air. Chalk having no power of acting on animal or vegetable substances, can be no otherwise serviceable to land than as it alters its texture. Quick-lime when it becomes mild, operates in the same manner as chalk, but in the act of becoming mild, it prepares soluble out of un-soluble matter. Bouillon La Grange says, that gelatine oxygenized becomes insoluble, and vegetable extract becomes so from the same cause; now lime has the property of attracting oxygen, and, consequently, of restoring the property of solubility to those substances, which have been deprived of it, from a combination of oxygen. Hence the use of lime on peat lands, and on all soils containing an excess of vegetable insoluble matter. *Grisenthwaite*.

Effect of lime on wheat crops.—When lime is employed upon land where there is present any quantity of animal matter, it occasions the evolution of a quantity of ammonia, which may, perhaps, be imbibed by the leaves of plants, and afterwards undergo some change so as to form gluten. It is upon this circumstance, that the operation of lime in the preparation of wheat crops depends; and its efficacy in fertilizing peat, and in bringing in hard roots, or dry fibres, or inert vegetable matter.

General principles for applying lime.—The solution of the question whether quick lime ought to be applied to a soil, depends upon the quantity of inert vegetable matter that it contains. The solution of the question, whether marl, mild lime, or powdered limestone ought to be applied, depends upon the quantity of calcareous matter already in the soil. All soils are improved by mild lime, and ultimately by quick lime, which do not effervesce with acids, and sands more than clays. When a soil, deficient in calcareous matter, contains more soluble vegetable manure, the application of quick-lime should always be avoided, as it either tends to decompose the soluble matters by uniting to their carbon and oxygen so as to become mild lime, or it combines with the soluble matters, and forms compounds having less attraction for water than the pure vegetable substance. The case is the same with respect to most animal manures, but the operation of the lime is different in different cases; and depends upon the nature of the animal matter. Lime forms a kind of insoluble soap with oily matters, and then gradually decomposes them by separating from them oxygen and carbon. It combines likewise with the animal acids, and

probably assists their decomposition by abstracting carbonaceous matter from them combined with oxygen; and consequently must render them less nutritive. It tends to diminish, likewise, the nutritive powers of albumen from the same causes; and always destroys, to a certain extent, the efficacy of animal manures, either by combining with certain of their elements, or by giving to them new arrangements. Lime should never be applied with animal manures, unless they are too rich, or for the purpose of preventing noxious effluvia. It is injurious when mixed with any common dung, and tends to render the attractive matter insoluble. According to Chaptal, lime forms insoluble composts, with almost all animal or vegetable substances that are soft, and thus destroys their fermentative properties. Such compounds, however, exposed to the continued action of the air, alter in course of time, the lime becomes carbonate, the animal or vegetable matter decompose, by degrees, and furnish new products as vegetable nourishment. In this view, lime presents two great advantages for the nutrition of plants; the first, that of disposing of certain insoluble bodies to form soluble compounds, the second, that of prolonging the action and nutritive qualities of substances, beyond the term which they would retain them if they were not made to enter into combination with lime. Thus the nutritive qualities of blood, as it exists in the compound of lime and blood, known as sugar bakers' scum, is moderated prolonged, and given out by degrees:—blood alone applied directly to the roots of plants will destroy them with few or no exceptions.

Lime promotes fermentation.—In those cases in which fermentation is useful to produce nutriment from vegetable substances, lime is always efficacious. Some moist tanner's spent bark was mixed with one fifth of its weight of quick lime, and suffered to remain together in a close vessel for three months; the lime had become coloured, and was effervescent; when water was poured upon the mixture, it gained a tint of fawn colour, and by evaporation furnished a fawn colored powder, which must have consisted of lime united to vegetable matter, for it burnt when strongly heated, and left a residuum mild lime.

Loudon's Enc. Agr.

From the New York Cultivator.

MANAGEMENT OF SHEEP.

SIR—As I have seen but little in the Cultivator on the management of sheep, and am interested in that part of agricultural pursuits, I venture to direct to you a few thoughts in hopes it may call the attention of others to the subject, more competent than myself. It is allowed by all as far as I am informed, that the grub in the head of sheep is caused by a fly in the hot season; to avoid the bad effects of which, I would recommend that they have better pasture in the months of July and August, so as to be able to get their supply of food without being obliged to feed in the middle of the day. I have observed that sheep will do well on very short feed early in the season, and think it best if they are to be kept short, it should be done at that time, and reserve for them good feed through the hot season. Flocks of sheep kept close are more likely to be troubled with them than those well kept, and some sup-

pose want of strength to throw off the grub makes the difference, but I think it is being under the necessity of feeding in the heat of the day. Short keeping makes fine wool, but I believe it is best for every wool grower not to overstock, but keep well what he does keep. My practice has been, to select in the fall my poorest sheep from the others and give them better feed, so that all shall be in good condition for winter; in managing in that way, I have lost less sheep in winter than in summer—my lambs I wean the latter part of August and give them the best feed I have, till winter; about the first of November, or whenever the feed becomes injured with frost, I begin to feed them oats in the sheaf; to 60 or 70 lambs I give two bundles a day till about the first of January, and then one bundle a day till February, after which I feed no more grain. In that way I have been able to get my lambs through the winter, strong and healthy, and out of the above number, for several years I have not lost more than to average one a year. D. S. C.

Canaan Centre, July 21st, 1834.

Picture of a New England family.—Let the time be a winter evening—the scene a country in the midst of a storm, when the falling columns of snow are rushing from the North—when the careering winds, let loose from the polar regions, howl mournfully abroad, and sigh through every listed door and chasm that will admit their breath; at a time like this, and in a scene so dreary and desolate and tumultuous without, let us look into the decent dwelling of the husbandman or mechanic, whose circumstances are neither above nor below the golden mean of New England competence. However gloomily the storm may rage without, the fire blazes cheerfully within. Industry, with a prudent forethought, has collected and secured her various stores, and has not been sparing of her toils. There is enough and to spare laid up to gladden the hearts of the family group with a sense of plenty and warmth and comfort within, the contrast with the cold sterility and desolation, that reign without. Indeed all the light and genial warmth and comfort within are deeply enhanced by contrast with the cheerless and dismal aspect of things abroad. The father, whose nerves are braced with honest industry and toil,—whose robust frame and clear eye bear unequivocal marks of temperance and inward peace—can look round, with a contented and glad heart, upon the smiling circle,—the wife of his youth, the mother of his children, engaged in useful occupation, or innocent pastime,—with her children about her the while, listening to the passing news from abroad, to an instructive book or to the tale of other times, or to the narratives of the traveller, perhaps of things most marvellous and passing strange. He is sole monarch of this little blissful empire. All his subjects love him and love each other. Ambition has infused no storm into their tranquil bosoms. False pride or shame has never made them sigh for costly pleasures. Ill nature, scowling discontent, sour moroseness, spoils not a single face in the whole group. They heed not the riot and uproar of the storm abroad. All is harmonious and peaceful within. The memory of years and events that are passed, is recalled by the father, and his bosom dilates with joy as he recounts, while the countenances of his children brighten with the glow of patriotic sympathy as they listen to the history of the times that tried men's souls, of the heroic sacrifices and achievements of the asserters and defenders of our independence, of the battles they fought, the privations they endured, the virtues they displayed, that they might live and die free and leave their children to call their lands and their pleasant homes their own without a master. Behold the scene! It is the sole surviving trace of paradise on earth, unspoiled by the perverted tastes and distempered cravings of artificial life, or the costly inventions of pride and luxury.—And when, having duly invoked and thanked the one author of all their mercies, they retire to rest, it is as sweet, as tranquil and profound, as is the sleep of infants empty of all thought. Who will not say, "peace be within this house." "The secret of the Lord remain upon it" and may he give his angels charge to watch over it. And when its blameless and happy ten-

ants are summoned away from this asylum of their purest joys, affections and virtues on earth may it be to a tearless and deathless mansion in their Fathers house in heaven.—[*Rev. James Flint*]

SUMMARY.

We copy the following Recapitulation of votes thrown for Governor on the 8th of September, from the Augusta Age:

		Donlap.	Sprague.	Scot
York,	25 towns con.	4795	3660	
Cumberland,	26 " "	5891	5247	41
Lincoln,	33 " "	4240	4904	234
Kennebec,	29 " "	3747	5865	162
Waldo,	25 " "	3702	1452	120
Hancock,	22 " "	1749	1667	9
Washington,	33 " "	1871	1587	
Oxford,	27 " "	3328	2085	117
Penobscot,	48 " "	4830	3411	
Somerset,	41 " "	3126	3217	100
	309	37279	33095	783

Eleven towns and plantations in Oxford—four in Penobscot—one in Hancock—two in Somerset and two in Washington remain to be heard from.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

LAMP OIL.

Knowing that fraud, to a great extent, is yet practised in the sale of lamp oil, notwithstanding we have a law to prevent it, and the fraud being so perfect that the senses of sight, smell, and taste, except in those of great experience, cannot distinguish between them, although the difference in price is very great when honestly sold.

Sperm oil being from 6s 8d to 7s a gallon, according to the quantity, while whale oil is but from 2s 6d to 3s 6d.

To detect the fraud, sperm oil weighs 7½ lbs. gallon, while whale oil weighs 7 lbs. 10½ ozs. The specific gravity, in decimals, of sperm oil, is 8814, and whale oil is 9233.

Those that have Southworth's Spirit Hydrometer, will find that pure sperm oil stands 42 above spirit proof, and whale oil at 18 above, which is 2 degrees below W. when the balance weight is off, the thermometer standing at the same time at seventy degrees, adding four degrees or deducting on the hydrometer for every ten on the thermometer. If the balance weight is on, then oil stands at eighty degrees above proof, and in sperm oil it will sink entirely.

The following is a correct test to try the purity of sperm oil:—Take spirit of any kind, in a wine glass, that is just fifty per cent above proof, and drop into it sperm oil, and it will swim on the surface; and with a spoon take fifteen drops of sperm oil and only one of whale oil, and mix them together, and this mixture will sink to the bottom; and any other mixture of whale oil, in larger proportion, will also sink.

Those that have the glass French hydrometer will find, when the thermometer is at eighty, sperm oil will stand on the hydrometer at thirty degrees and whale oil at twenty-two, and for every ten degrees less on the thermometer, one degree less on the hydrometer.

But Southworth's Oleometer is a correct test, for one per cent can be detected, and those that have one have a card to explain it.

Editors of papers, who will copy this and the law, will oblige most of their patrons, as every one using oil is interested; and very generally they are getting only whale oil or mixture, when for the same money they ought to have pure sperm oil.

Villainy.—A correspondent of the N. Y. Gazette gives the following account of an act of deep deliberate villainy seldom equalled.

"On the 13th inst an imposter calling himself Robert S. Ellison, was married (by consent of her parents) to a very respectable young lady of Philadelphia. Under the plea of urgent business in N. Y. as he said it was necessary they should leave immediately, when, after travelling all night they arrived in this city and took lodgings in a respectable boarding house. He then went out, shortly after returned and unknown to any of the family, decamped with all their baggage, leaving

his wife in a strange place without friends or money, which the villain appears to have had a plenty of, between five and six thousand dollars in gold. Thus was she abandoned by a heartless wretch. But the plain unvarnished tale of a virtuous girl soon found her friends, who assisted her in returning to her home. The rascal, under the assumed name of Robert Morris, is now on his passage to Liverpool in the packet ship Ajax, in the steerage.

Cholera in Georgia.—The Cholera had made its appearance in Savannah. The following is from the report of the Board of Health on the 3d inst.

FELLOW CITIZENS.—The Board of Health announce to you the occurrence of one death in our city by Cholera, within the last 24 hours. No new case has been reported to them since, within the limits of the city. Upon the plantation of Mr. Weitman, about 10 miles from the city, two deaths by Cholera, and six new cases have occurred since their meeting yesterday.

Extract of a letter, dated Augusta, Aug. 29.—“My friends from the interior who have visited me for the last day or two complain very bitterly of the change which has come over the prospects of the standing crops of cotton. The long drought has loosened the cotton from the bolls, and the heavy rains have swept it to the ground in immense quantities. A serious deficiency may be apprehended if the rains continue.”

Drought.—The country in the vicinity of Lexington, has never suffered more severely from drought, than during the present season. The summer has been unusually hot, and the aggregate quantity of rain which has fallen since April last, is not greater, than frequently has fallen in a single day in ordinary seasons. The corn crop as a matter of course will be very limited;—not more than one half the usual quantity to the acre. Potatoes and all kinds of vegetables are scarce and dear in our market; the pastures are parched with the drought, presenting an almost dreary aspect. The stock of many of our farmers is suffering both for food and water. We are happy to learn however, that the drought is limited in extent, and that the crop of corn and other vegetables in the neighboring counties, has not been more promising for many years.—*Lexington Ky. Intelligencer.*

Mortality.—We have already mentioned the sweeping mortality among the Italian Opera Company at Havana.—We have now an instance of the still more effectual doings of the yellow fever in that place.

Capt. Trathen left this city, via New York, a few months since, with nine persons, the officers and crew of a steamboat destined to ply betwixt Havana and Matanzas. Capt. T. visited us yesterday, and informed us that he only was left of the whole company (ten) that belonged to the boat.—The yellow fever had taken them with a most appalling rapidity. The last who suffered was Mr. Joaquim Jose Rodrigues, the captain's assistant.—*U. S. Gazette.*

A Murfreesborough (Tenn.) paper says.—“Two water-melons raised upon the farm of John W. Raker of this county, weighed 104 pounds, 50 and 54 severally.”

A family, consisting of thirteen persons, were recently rendered very sick in Mobile, by having arsenic put into their food by a slave; and shortly before, three members of another family in the same city, were killed by the same means. It is said, that much excitement exists in consequence.

ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE.—The hamlet of Antisana, which is 13,500 feet above the level of the ocean, is the most elevated inhabited place on the globe. Condamine and Bouguer, with their attendants, lived three weeks at an elevation of 14,604 French feet, where the Barometer stood at 15 inches 9 lines, and, consequently, the pressure on the body was 16,920 pounds.

The pressure on the body of a common

sized man, whose surface is about equal to 12 square feet, is 25,056 lbs.; and the pressure on the surface of the whole earth is equal to about 11,642,019,840,000,000 pounds.

Scientific Tracts.

MARRIAGES.

In Bath, Capt. Wildes T. Thompson of Brunswick, to Miss Wealthy M. Robinson.

In Wiscasset, Mr. Asel Stanley to Miss Octavia Nichols.

DEATHS.

In Starks, Sampson S. son of M. James Duley, aged 11 years. Mrs. Margaret Chapman aged 62.

In Warren, a son of Barnard Dillingham aged 2 years.

TEMPERANCE NOTICE.

A Meeting of the Winthrop Union Temperance Society will be held at the Chapel, on Tuesday the 23d Sept. at seven o'clock P. M. when an Address is expected from the Rev. Mr. CALDWELL.

Winthrop, Sept. 18, 1834.

STRAY HORSE.

STRAYED or stolen from the pasture of Isaac Stinchfield in Leeds, on the 10th inst. a light gray Horse, about nine years old, of a middling size,—was in good order. Said Horse was almost white on his back and neck—had a switch tail—fore top cut off snug—and a small black spot on the front of his shoulder—had a slope hump, and not a natural trotter—was owned in Belfast. Whoever will return said horse to Isaac Stinchfield in Leeds, or to me in Belfast, shall be handsomely rewarded.

SULLIVAN HICKS.

Sept. 17, 1834.

THE NEW-YORKER.

UNDER this title, a new Literary Journal of the largest imperial size, was issued by the subscriber on Saturday the 22d of March. Its leading features are as follows:

“THE NEW-YORKER” is equal in size and execution to any of the literary weeklies of this city, and at the same afforded at a much lower rate than the cheapest of them. It will combine more completely than any of its immediate rivals the distinguishing characteristics of a literary journal with those of a regular and systematic chronicle of passing events. In short it is designed to commend itself as a general newspaper, alike acceptable to the lover of literature, the devoted of business, and the gleaner of intelligence. It will contain—*I. Literature of the Day*—embracing Reviews of New Publications, Original Tales, Essays, Poems, &c. with selections from the whole range of English and American periodical literature.

II. General Intelligence—comprising the current News of the Day, foreign and domestic, whether civil or political carefully avoiding, however, the least semblance of partisan bias in politics, and confined strictly to the presentation of a general and impartial account of the movements of all parties whatever, without discrimination and without the exhibition of personal preference.

Should their journal receive the approbation and support of the public, the undersigned pledge themselves to spare neither exertions nor expense to render its literary character and general interest at least equal to those of its contemporaries; and, whatever may be the measure of their encouragement, they confidently assert that it shall be excelled by a few in quantity of matter or in the variety and originality of its contents.

H. GREELEY & CO.

New York March 22, 1834.

☞ The New Yorker has no connection whatever with an ephemeral affair with the same title, which was published last season; but in order to free our good name from all approbrium, we hereby agree to send our paper GRATUITOUSLY to all the patrons of that concern for which they have paid the publisher thereof.

Office 114 Fulton Street.

CONDITIONS.

The New Yorker is published every Saturday morning on a large imperial Sheet, containing twenty four wide and closely printed columns, and forwarded to its patrons whether in city or country, at the rate of TWO DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance. When payment is delayed till the end of the second quarter, fifty cents will be added.

Any person procuring us six subscribers in the country, and forwarding \$10 free of postage, will be entitled to the remainder for his trouble, and in the same proportion for a larger number. Companies uniting in a remittance will be supplied on the same terms.

Postmasters, Booksellers, and General Agents for the circulation of periodicals are respectfully solicited to interest themselves in our behalf, and are hereby assured that they shall in all cases receive the highest remuneration which the low price of our paper will enable us to give.

☞ Subscriptions received at this Office.

To all who have teeth.

A RECENT DISCOVERY TO PREVENT THE FUTURE REMOVAL OF THE DEPOSITS.

THE ELECTRIC ANODYNE is a compound Medicine recently invented by Joseph Hiscock, Esq. Its use in a vast number of cases has already proved it to be a prompt, effectual and permanent remedy for the tooth-ache and ague, and supersedes the necessity of the removal of teeth by the cruel and painful operation of extraction. In the most of cases where this medicine has been used it has removed the pain in a few minutes, and there have not yet been but a few cases where a second application of the remedy has been necessary. This medicine has the wonderful power, when applied in the proper manner, which is externally on the face, [see the directions accompanying the medicine] of penetrating the skin, and removing the pain instantaneously; and what gives immense value to the article is, that when the pain is once removed it is not likely ever to return. The extensive call, and rapid sale of this medicine has put it in the power of the General Agent to afford it for the reduced price for which he offers it to the public, thereby transferring to the poorest individuals in the community the power of relieving themselves from the suffering of tooth-ache for a small compensation.

The General Agent has in his possession a great number of Certificates, proving the efficacy of the Electric Anodyne, but deems it unnecessary here to publish any but the following one.

We, the subscribers, having made a fair trial of the Electric Anodyne, can cheerfully recommend it to the public generally as a safe, efficacious and sure remedy for tooth-ache and ague.

Z. T. Milliken,
Francis Butler,
Jonathan Knowlton,
Thomas D. Blake, M. D.
James Gould.

☞ The Electric Anodyne is manufactured by the inventor, and sold wholesale by the subscriber.

ISAAC MOORE, Farmington, Me.
Sole General Agent.

BENJAMIN DAVIS, Esq. Augusta, Agent for the State of Maine, will supply all the sub-agents in this State, who are already, or may be hereafter appointed to retail the Electric Anodyne. All orders on the State Agent, must be post paid.

The following gentlemen have been duly appointed sub-agents, who will keep constantly a supply of the Electric Anodyne, and will promptly attend all orders from customers. ☞ Price 75 cents per bottle.

Joseph C. Dwight, Hallowell; John Smith, Readfield; David Stanley, Winthrop; Wm. Whittier, Chesterville; Upham T. Cram, Mt. Vernon; George Gage, Wilton; Cotton T. Pratt, Temple; Z. T. Milliken, Farmington; James Dinsmore, Milburn and Bloomfield; E. F. Day, Strong; Reuben Bean & Co. Jay; Seth Delano Jr. Phillips; Fletcher & Bates Norridgewock; J. M. Moore & Co. Waterville; Enoch Marshall, Vassalborough.

N. B. To prevent fraudulent speculation the papers of directions accompanying each bottle has the written signature of the Sole General Agent.

Farmington, May 6, 1834.

Clothiers' Shears.

THE subscriber has a Stone fitted in the best manner for all kinds of grinding, at his shop in Winthrop village: where he will pay particular attention to the grinding of Clothiers' Shears. Those sent by Stage will be promptly attended to and returned to order.

PLINY HARRIS.

Winthrop, August 14, 1834.

WANTED.

GOOD encouragement will be given for two or three girls to do House work.

Enquire at this Office.

Winthrop, Sept. 5, 1834.

BLACK SEA WHEAT FOR SALE.

For Sale at the Maine Farmer office, a few bushels of Black Sea Winter Wheat for seed, raised by Mr. Morgan of Hallowell. Specimens of the flour made from it can be seen with it. As the time for sowing is at hand, those who are averse to “going to New York to mill” had better call and purchase some.

Price \$3, 00 per bushel.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of WHITE & WILLIAMS is this day by mutual consent dissolved. All persons indebted to the late firm are requested to make immediate payment to E. WILLIAMS, who is duly authorized to settle the same.

GREENLIEF WHITE.
EDWARD WILLIAMS.

Augusta, July 12, 1834.

NEW ENGLAND.

BY J. G. WHITTIER.

Land of the forest and rock—
Of dark blue lake, and mighty river—
Of mountains reared aloft to mock
The storm's career—the lightning's shock,—
My own green land, forever!—
Land of the beautiful and brave—
The freeman's home—the martyr's grave—
The nursery of giant men,
Whose deeds have linked with every glen,
And every hill and every stream,
The romance of some warrior dream!—
Oh—never may a son of thine,
When'er his wandering steps incline,
Forget the sky which bent above
His childhood like a dream of love.
The stream beneath the green hill flowing,
The broad-armed trees above it growing,
The clear breeze the foliage blowing;—
Or, hear unmoved, the taunt of scorn
Breathed o'er the brave New-England born;—
Or mark the stranger's Jaguar hand
Disturb the ashes of thy dead—
The buried glory of a land
Whose soil with noble blood is red,
And sanctified in every part,—
Nor feel resentment like a brand,
Unsheathing from his fiery heart.

Oh!—greener hills may catch the sun
Beneath the glorious heaven of France;
And streams rejoicing as they run
Like life beneath the day-beams glance,
May wander where the orange bough
With golden fruit is bending low;
And there may bend a brighter sky
O'er green and classic Italy—
And pillared fane and ancient grave
Bear record of another time,
And over shaft and architrave
The green luxuriant ivy climb;
And far towards the rising sun
The palm may shake its leaves on high,
Where flowers are opening one by one,
Like stars upon the twilight sky,
And breezes soft as sighs of love
Above the rich mimosa stray,
And through the Bramin's sacred grove
A thousand bright-hued pinions play;
Yet unto thee, New-England, still
Thy wandering sons shall stretch their arms,
And thy rude chart of rock and hill
Seem dearer than the land of palms!
The massy oak and mountain pine
More welcome than the Banyan's shade,
And every free, blue stream of thine
Seem richer than the golden bed
Of Oriental waves that glow
And sparkle with the wealth below.

Land of my fathers!—if my name,
New humble, and unwed to fame,
Hereafter burn upon the lip,
As one of those which may not die,
Linked in eternal fellowship
With visions pure and strong and high—
If the wild dreams which quicken now
The throbbing pulse of heart and brow,
Hereafter take a real form,
Like spectres changed to beings warm;
And over temples worn and grey
The star like crown of glory shine,—
Thine be the bard's undying lay
The murmur of the praise be thine.

MISCELLANY.

DEATH AND BEAUTY.

BY GEORGE D. PRENTICE.

I have seen the infant sinking down like
a stricken flower, to the grave—the strong
man fiercely breathing out his soul upon
the field of battle—the miserable convict
standing upon the scaffold, with a deep
curse quivering on his lips—I have viewed
Death in all his forms of darkness and ven-
geance, with a tearless eye—but I never
could look on woman, young and lovely
woman, fading away from the earth in
beautiful and uncomplaining melancholy,
without feeling the very fountains of life
turn to tears and dust. Death is always
terrible—but, when a form of angel beau-
ty is passing off to the silent land of the
sleepers, the heart feels, that something
lovely is ceasing from existence, and
broods, with a sense of utter desolation,

over the lonely thoughts, that come up
like spectres from the grave, to haunt our
midnight musings.

Two years ago, I took up my residence
for a few weeks in a country village in the
eastern part of New England. Soon after
my arrival, I became acquainted with a
lovely girl, apparently about seventeen
years of age. She had lost the idol of her
heart's purest love, and the shadows of deep
and holy memories were resting like the
wing of death upon her brow. I first met
her in the presence of the mirthful. She
was indeed a creature to be worshipped—
her brow was garlanded by the young
year's sweetest flowers—her yellow locks
were hanging beautifully and low upon
her bosom—and she moved through the
crowd with such a floating and unearthly
grace, that the bewildered gazer almost
looked to see her fade away into the air,
like the creation of some pleasant dream.
She seemed cheerful and even gay; yet I
saw, that, her gaiety was but the mockery
of her feelings. She smiled, but there
was something in her smile, which told
that its mournful beauty was but the bright
reflection of a tear—and her eyelids, at
times, closed heavily down as if struggling
to repress the tide of agony, that was burst-
ing up from her heart's secret urn. She
looked as if she could have left the scene
of festivity, and gone out beneath the quiet
stars, and laid her forehead down upon
the fresh, green earth, and poured out her
stricken soul, gush after gush, till it ming-
led with the eternal fountain of life and
purity.

Days and weeks passed on, and that sweet
girl gave me her confidence, and I be-
came to her as a brother. She was wast-
ing away by disease.—The smile upon her
lip was fainter, the purple veins upon her
cheek grew visible, and the cadence of her
voice became daily more weak and tremu-
lous. On a quiet evening in the depth of
June, I wandered out with her in the open
air. It was then that she first told the tale
of her passion, and of the blight that had
come down like mildew upon her life.
Love had been a portion of her existence.
Its tendrils had been twined around her
heart in its earliest years, and when they
were rent away, they left a wound that
flowed till all the springs of the soul were
blood. "I am passing away," said she,
"and it should be so. The winds have
gone over my life and the bright buds of
hope, and the sweet blossoms of passion
are scattered down and lie withering in
the dust. And yet I cannot go down a-
mong the tombs without a tear. It is hard
to take leave of the friends who love me,
it is very hard to bid farewell to these dear
scenes, with which I have held commun-
ion from childhood, and which from day
to day have caught the color of my life
and sympathised with its joys and sorrows.
That little grove where I have so often
strayed with my buried Love, and where,
at times, even now, the sweet tones of his
voice seem to come stealing around me un-
til the whole air becomes one intense and
mournful melody—that pensive star, which
we used to watch in its early rising, and

on which my fancy can still picture his
form looking down upon me and beckon-
ing me to his bright home—every flower,
and tree, and rivulet, on which the memo-
ry of our early love has set its undying
seal, have become dear to me, and I can-
not, with a sigh, close my eyes upon them
forever."

I have lately heard, that the beautiful
girl of whom I have spoken is dead. The
close of her life was as calm as the failing
of a quiet stream—gentle as the sinking of
the breeze, that lingers for a time around
a bed of withered roses, and then dies "as
't were from very sweetness."

It cannot be that earth is man's only a-
biding place. It cannot be, that our life
is a bubble, cast up by the ocean of Eter-
nity to float a moment upon the wave and
then sink into darkness and nothingness.
Else why is it that the aspirations which
leap like angels from the temples of our
hearts are forever wandering abroad un-
satisfied! Why is it that the rainbow and
the cloud come over us with a beauty that
is not of earth, and then pass off and leave
us to muse upon their faded loveliness!
Why is it, that the stars, which hold their
festivals around the midnight throne, are
set so far above the grasp of our limited
faculties—for ever mocking us with their
unapproachable glory! And finally, why
is it, that bright forms of human beauty
are presented to our view and then taken
from us, leaving the thousand streams of
our affection to flow back in a cold and
deathlike torrent upon our hearts! We
are born for a higher destiny than that of
earth.—There is a real where the rainbow
never fades,—where the stars will be
spread out before us like the islands that
slumber on the ocean—and where the beau-
tiful beings which here pass before us like
visions, will stay in our presence forever.
Bright creature of my dreams! in that
realm I shall see thee again. Even now
thy lost image is sometimes with me. In
the mysterious silence of midnight, where
the streams are glowing in the light of the
many stars, that image comes floating upon
the beam, that lingers around my pillow,
and stands before me in its pale, dim love-
liness, till its own quiet spirit sinks like a
spell from heaven upon my thoughts, and
the grief of years is turned to dreams of
blessedness and peace.

FASHIONABLE
TAILORING.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm
of PRESCOTT & DEALY having been dissolved,
the subscriber would respectfully inform the inhabitants of
Winthrop and vicinity, that he has taken the room lately
occupied by Miss Hannah C. Tilton, next door to the Post
Office, where he intends carrying on the

TAILORING BUSINESS

in all its various branches. He has the latest London, New
York and Boston Fashions as often as they appear; and no
pains will be spared to satisfy those who may favor him
with their custom, which will be faithfully done in the neat-
est manner and most approved style, and warranted to fit
the person and suit the fancy of customers.

Cutting carefully attended to.

JAMES DEALY.

Winthrop, July 22, 1834.

NOTICE.

THE inhabitants of Winthrop and vicinity are informed
that Books left at the Maine Farmer office will be
bound in the neatest manner.